DIME Dynamic Documentation

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DIME

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- LATEX allows us to create a document once and every time a do-file is run, the tables are automatically updated in our LATEX document.

- Currently, a lot of us, export tables from Stata and then copy paste the tables on to Excel and then to Word or something similar.
- LATEX allows us to create a document once and every time a do-file is run, the tables are automatically updated in our LATEX document.
- ► This saves us a lot of time in the long run even though the learning curve for LATEX is a bit complicated compared to MS Word.

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- Generates Table of Contents, list of Figures, list of tables automatically.
- Open source and standard across any version/editor of LaTeX, ShareLaTeX, etc. (not the same with Word i.e. formatting gets messed up between different version of Word).

And....

▶ Documents can have comments as well. So you can write notes to yourself, future ideas which only you can read!



What is LATEX?

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- ► LaTeX is a typesetting software which uses predefined formatting rules according to various settings you use(document class, page type, etc).
- ▶ Very flexible as every setting can be defined by the user.
- Saves a lot of time in formatting.

How does TeX work?

\end{document}

%Preamble						
\documentclass{article}						
% Load the packages you're going to use \usepackage(import\) \usepackage(adjustbox\) required by iebaltab \usepackage(setspace\) \usepackage(specton) section.	% This package allows us to import files. % This package allows you to adapt table and figure sizes to fit the page and is % Making table of contents/figures/tables clickable, so you get to exactly that					
\usepackage{float}	% This package allows us					
% Preamble ends here						
\begin{document}						

Here comes whatever you want the content of your document to be



Our LaTeX template allows you to display your results by just editing the path to your file.



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- Template 1 shows how to import tables.
- ▶ Template 2 shows how to import figures.
- ► Template 3 displays some more advanced options and features of LaTeX.



y blequipte					
\documentclass{article}					
<pre>% Load the packages you're going to use \usepackage{amport} \usepackage{adjustbox} required by iebaltab \usepackage{setspace}</pre>	e % This package allows us to import files. % This package allows you to adapt table and figure sizes to fit the page and is				
\usepackage{hyperref}	$\ensuremath{\mathtt{\%}}$ Making table of contents/figures/tables clickable, so you get to exactly that				
<pre>section. \usepackage{float} \usepackage{graphicx} \usepackage{subcaption}</pre>	% This package allows us				
<pre>% Formatting packages %\doublespacing \usepackage{indentfirst} \usepackage{parskip} \setlength{\parskip}{.5\baselineskip}</pre>	% Uncomment to use double spacing % Indents the fist paragraph of each section % This packages sets the spacing between two paragraphs % Define spacing between two paragraphs				
<pre>% ADD YOUR PROJECT INFO HERE \title{Project ABC \\ Subtitle XYZ} \author{Your Name} \date{\today}</pre>	%Double backslash starts a new line in \LaTeX				
%	% Uncomment this to not print date or insert specific date				
%	Preamble end here				



\documentclass{article}
Defines what kind of document to create.
Example - article, report, book, slides, etc.



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- \usepackage{package_name} You need to load the packages you want to use in the beginning of every file, otherwise it will not compile once you use the package.

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- \usepackage{package_name} You need to load the packages you want to use in the beginning of every file, otherwise it will not compile once you use the package.
- \title{document_title}
 The document title is defined in the preamble and later printed, as well as authors and date



Headers

% ------ Preamble ends here -----

\begin{document}

\maketitle \tableofcontents

\newpage \listoffigures \listoftables

maketitle	Print the document's title, authors and date in the first page.				
tableofcontents	Prints a summary with all the sections and subsections.				
newpage	Insert a page break.				
listoffigures	Prints a list of all the figures in the document.				
listoftables	Prints a list of all the tables in the document.				
Comments	Adding "%" before text comments it out.				

Subtitle XYZ Your Name May 9, 2017 2 Balance tests: jebaltab 4 Descriptive statistics

Project ABC



Contents 1 Introduction

3 Sample sizes

5 Regression tables 6 Manual table 7 Importing figures

Creating Sections

```
\begin(document)
\maketitle
\table@fontents
\newpage
\section(This is the first section)
\section(This is the first subsection of the first section)
\table \t
```

- 1 This is the first section
- 1.1 This is the first subsection of the first section
- 1.1.1 This is the first subsubsection of the first subsection of the first section



Writing in your document

\section{Information on what you're doing}

If you need to write something related to the project, write it here before the tables start. Otherwise you can just delete this section and just start with the tables.

\textbf{This is a bold text.} \newline \textit{This is an italicised text.} \\ \underline{This is an underlined text.}

%\newline starts a new line. \\ does the same.

Just pressing Enter/Return key and starting in a new line works too.

%This is a comment. I can write anything here and nobody will be able to see it except me.

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Importing images to your document

```
\begin{figure}[H]
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Raw/iegraph.png}
  \caption{Regular image: iegraph}
  \label{fig:my_label}
\end{figure}
```

- Each figure starts with \begin{figure} and \end{figure}
- [H] prints the figure as close as possible from where it appears in the text
- \centering centers the figure (oh, really?)
- \includgraphics is what actually imports your image:
 - [width=\textwidth] adjusts the size of the figure to the page. Alternatively, [width=0.x\textwidth] makes it smaller.
 - The path to your figure must begin from the same folder where your .tex file is!
- \caption{Name of your figure}
- \label{fig:my_label} allows you to cross-reference the figure on the text by typing \ref{fig:my_label}





Importing tables into the document

```
\begin{table}
\centering
\caption(Pescriptive statistics for categorical variables)
\begin{adjustbox}{max width=\textwidth}
\input{Raw/categorical}
\end{adjustbox}
\end{adjustbox}
```

- ► Each tables starts with \begin{table} and ends with \end{table}
- \begin{adjustbox}{max width = \textwidth} adjusts the size of the table to the page. Alternatively, {max width = 0.x\textwidth} makes it smaller.
- ▶ \input is what actually imports you table
 - ▶ The path to your figure must begin from the same folder where your .tex file is!
- You can also use \caption and \label here. Typing \caption{} will print Table #, with no title.
- If \caption comes before the table itself, the title is above it. If it comes after, the title is printed below the table.



Fragmented documents

{											
\hline											
Control	&	35	&	23	&	7	&	5	\\		
Treatment	&	33	&	21	&	7	&	5	\\		
Total	&	68	&	44	&	14	&	10	\\		
WhineWhine how(tabular)											

- ► The tables we export from Stata are actually fragmented documents
- ► These are TeX files with no \begin{document} or \end{document}, so they will not compile on their own
- We could simply copy and paste this document into our main LaTeX file, but then they would not be automatically updated





If you want to learn more

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX

